Changes That Have Been Agreed Upon by Conference Committee.

The Differences Between the House and Senate Are Very Clearly Explained.

Mr. Dingley States the Amount of Revenue That Is Expected to Be Realized.

The Conference Bill as Passed by the House and Sent to the Senate.

Full Text of the Sugar Schedule Analysis of the Whole Bill as Finally Agreed Upon.

Washington, July 20 .- The tariff bill was pushed through the conference stage yesterday after two hours' discussion before the full conference committee-democrats and republicans. The democratic conferees offered amendments to the report, but were met with the statement that it would merely consume time to urge amendments, as they would be rejected.

Mr. Wheeler (dem., Ala.) offered amendments placing cotton bagging and cotton ties on the free list; also a substitute proposition for rebates on these articles. These and other amendments were withdrawn, however, as there was no prospect of favorable action on them.

Revenue Expected.

As to the question of revenue to be raised by the bill, Mr. Dingley, in his speech, pointed out the difficulty resulting from the large anticipatory importations. The bill next year, he calculated, would raise \$225,000,000, \$75,-000,000 more than the present law. Over \$40,000,000 had been lost in this year's revenues by the importations of wool and sugar and other things, the duty on which was raised in the bill, so that he calculated that the bill this year would raise \$185,000,000.

New Sugar Schedule.

The full text of the sugar schedule as finally agreed upon by the house and sen ate conferees is as follows:

"Sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice. melada, concentrated melada, concrete, and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 75 degrees, .95 per pound, and for every additional degree shown by the polariscope test .035 of one cent per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion; and on sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and on all sugar which has gone through a process of refining, 1.95 cents per pound; molasses 'esting above 40 degrees, and not above 56 degrees, 3 cents per gallon; testing 56 degrees and above, 6 cents per gallon; sugar drainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty as molasses or sugar, as the case may be, according to polariscopic Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the king of the Hawaiian islands on January 30, 1875, or the provisions of any act of congress heretofore passed for the the words "white pine" at \$1 per 1,000 execution of the same.'

Duty on Sugar Cane.

20 per cent. on sugar cane. Saccharine is made \$1.50 per pound and 10 per cent, ad The confectionery paragraph is changed

"Sugar candy and all confectionery not specially provided for in this act, valued at 15 cents per pound or less, and on sugars after being refined when tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated, 4 cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem; valued at more than 15 cents per pound, 50 per cent, ad valorem. The weight and the value of the immediate coverings, other than the outer packing case or other covering, shall be included in the dutiable weight and the value of the mer-

The republican conferees also made public a statement concerning the conference report in which it reviewed the changes made. Of sugar the statement says:

"The house differential between raw and refined sugars and the general features of the house schedule are preserved, and the senate amendments increasing the differential to one-fifth and providing for a reduction of one-tenth of the duty on raw sugars not above 87 degrees, which would have given a duty of 1.39 on 88 degree sugar and only 1.26 on 87 degree sugar, are not adopted

Beet Sugar. "In deference to the wishes of those interested in beet sugar production, that the senate rate of 1.95 cents on refined sugar no other changes in the schedule on imagement to this industry, the duty on raw sugars is increased .071/2 cents, so as to make the increase on them the same as the increase on refined sugar, and thus leave the differential between raw sugar and refined the same as in the house bill. And to meet the objection which has been urged that the house rates on low grade raw sugar show a higher ad valorem than those on the higher grades the duty on 75 degree sugar is reduced .05 cent and then the duty per degree increased regularly from .03 cent (as proposed in the house bill) to .031/6 cent, in order to raise the duty on raw sugars the same as on refined.

"By this arrangement the duty on raw sugars of 100 degrees purity is raised from 1.75 cents (as proposed originally by the house) to 1.821/2 cents, and the duty on refined sugar is raised from 1.87% cents (as proposed originally by the house) to 1.95 cents, thus giving the same differential of this point as was originally given by the

"As this arrangement will increase the lorem. revenue over \$2,000,000 and at the same time give additional encouragement to the production of sugar in this country, it is thought to be a desirable consummation.'

imported unwashed. The duty on wools rate of three-tenths of a cent on the first tion, with or without buckles or fastenings, countries was altered so as to provide that

of the third class, if imported in condition division, and provided an ad valorem of for baling cotton or any other commodity, where they were not introduced for sale for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or 50 per cent. on the second. which shall not contain more than eight per cent. of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The though in changed form. The insertion is conference restored the house rates on first

and second class wool. Paragraph 358-On wools of the thirdclass and on camel's hair of the third class, yard shall pay a duty of 18 cents per square the value whereof shall be 12 cents or less per pound, the duty shall be four cents per

Paragraph 359-On wools of the third class and on camel's hair of the third class the value whereof shall exceed 12 cents per pound the duty shall be seven cents per

Paragraph 362-Shoddy, 25 cents per pound; on oils, wool extract, yarn waste, of such yarns, was stricken out by the conthread waste, and all other wastes, composed wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this act, 20 cents per pound.

Paragraph 365-On yarns made wholly or In part of wool valued at not more than 30 cents per pound the duty per pound shall be 21/2 times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at more than 30 cents per pound, the duty shall be 31/2 times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class; and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, 40 per

cent, ad valorem, Paragraph 367-On blankets and flannels for underwear, composed wholly or in part of wool valued at no more than 40 cents per pound the duty per pound shall be the same as the duty imposed by this act on two pounds of unwashed wool of the first class and in addition thereto 30 per cent. ad valorem; valued at more than 40 cents and not more than 50 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class and in addition thereto 35 per cent. ad valorem.

On blankets composed wholly or in part of wool valued at more than 50 cents per pound the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class and in addition thereto 40 per cent, ad valorem. Flannels, composed wholly or in part of wool valued at above 50 cents per pound shall be classified and pay the same duty as women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar character and description provided by this act; provided, that on blankets over three yards in length the same duties shall be paid as on cloths.

Paragraph 370-On clothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including shawls, whether knitted or woven, and knitted articles of every description made up or manufactured wholly or in part, felts not woven and not specially provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of wool, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class and in addition thereto 60 per cent. ad valorem.

Schedule on Carnets

Paragraph 372 - Aubusson, Axminster, Moquette and Chenille carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 60 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 er cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 373-Saxony, Wilton and Tournay velvet carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 60 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent. ad valorem. Paragraph 374-Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 44 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent.

Paragraph 375-Velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 40 cents per square yard, and, in addition

thereto, 40 per cent. ad valorem. Paragraph 376-Tapestry Brussels carpet figured or plain, and all carpets or carpetings of like character or description printed on the warp or otherwise, 28 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 377-Treble ingrain, three ply, and all chain Venetian carpets, 22 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 378-Dutch wool and two-ply carpets, 18 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

The following was substituted for the

paragraph on hewn timber: Timber hewn, sided, or squared (not ess than 8 inches square), and round timber used for spars or in building wharves, one cent per cubic foot.' The paragraph relating to sawed boards

and planks was amended by striking out feet and by restoring the house rate on all the other items of the schedule, The conference restored the house rate of making the rates 50 cents per 1,000 feet for each side planed or finished, \$1 for tongued or grooved, and \$1.50 if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved. The legislative proviso to this paragraph inserted by the senate was changed so as to read as follows: "That if any country or any dependency shall impose an export duty upon saw logs, round manufactured timber, stave bolts, shingle bolts, or heading bolts, exported in the United States, or discriminating charge upon boomsticks or chains used by American citizens in towing logs, the amount of such export duty, tax, or other charge, as the case may be, shall be added as an additional duty to the duties imposed upon the articles mentioned in this paragraph when imported

from such country or dependency.' Fence posts are reduced from 20 to 10 per cent. ad valorem. The house rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem is restored on casks and barrels, sugar box shooks, etc.

The house rate of two cents per thousand and 15 per cent. ad valorem is restored on toothpicks, as is the house rate of 40 cents er thousand upon butchers' skewers.

The conference accepted the senate rate and language on wrapper and filler -tobacco, except that the rate on wrapper tobacco was made \$1.85 per pound instead of \$1.75. The house rate on imported cigars, cigarettes, etc., of \$4.50 per pound and 25 per

cent, ad valorem was restored. The senate made the rate \$4 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem. There were | pound."

The conference accepted paragraph 386 as amended by the senate with the addition of the words "or plush" before ribbons in the first line, making plush ribbons dutiable at \$1.50 per pound, and 15 per cent, ad

Paragraph 387, relating to woven silk fabrics, was accepted as amended by the senate, except that the rate on cloth other than black dyed in the thread or yarn and weighted in the dyeing so as to exceed the original weight of the raw silk was changed from \$2.25 per pound to \$2.50 per pound, and that on cloth dyed or printed in the piece

from \$3.25 to \$3.50. Cotton

Paragraph 391, relating to manufactures of silk, is changed so as to modify the description of jacquard figured goods by providing that they shall be "made on looms, .12% cent between raw and refined sugar at | and that they should be "dyed in the yarn and contain two or more colors in the filling." The rate is left at 50 per cent ad va-

Paragraph 302, in relation to cotton thread and carded yarn, was amended by the conference so as to provide that thread colored, bleached, combed, etc., so as to be advanced beyond the condition of The changes in the wool schedule made in | singles by grouping or twisting of two or conference leave the duties on disputed | more single yarns, on all numbers exceeding 20, and up to 80, are made dutiable at Paragraph 354-The duty on wools of the one-quarter of a cent per number per first class, which shall be imported washed, | pound, and on threads of the same class shall be twice the amount of the duty to numbering 80 and above, three-tenths of which they would be subjected imported a cent per pound per number. In the unwashed; and the duty on wools of the original house bill there was no division as first and second classes which shall be im- to numbers, all being made dutiable at the ported scoured shall be three times the rate of three-tenths of a cent per num- manufactured into hoops or ties, coated or duction of books, libraries and reason-duty to which they would be subjected if ber per pound. The senate left the house not coated with paint or any other prepara- able furniture of persons from foreign

A portion of that part of paragraph 315 Steel Rails. relating to plushes, velvets, etc., which was stricken out by the senate, was inserted, iron or steel flat rail. he conference restored the house rate of 7-20 of a cent. On a proviso to the effect "that corduroys comrailway fishplates the senate rate of 4-10 posed of cotton or other vegetable fiber of one cent per pound stands. weighing seven ounces or over per square Paragraph 132 providing for an extra duty of 2-10 of a cent per pound on iron and

yard and 25 per cent, ad valorem." steel sheets or plates, galvanized or coated, In paragraph 320 the senate amendments was allowed to stand, but was made to are all accepted, except that reducing the apply only to "zinc spelter or other metals, rate on cotton suspenders and braces from or any alloy of these metals." 45 to 40 per cent. ad valorem. The para-The house rate of 2 cents per pound was graph inserted by the senate (2911/2) prorestored on polished or planished sheets of viding for an additional duty of 10 per cent. iron or steel. On taggers' iron or steel, tinad valorem on all cotton yarns finer than plates and terne plates the house rate of No. 10 single and on all manufactures made 11/2 cents per pound was restored. The house receded from its proviso that the benefit of the drawback provision in section 24 shall not apply to articles manu-

tinplates, etc.

pound."

per pound.

make it read as follows:

Agricultural. Raw cotton, which the senate made dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. ad val-

orem, was restored to the free list. Paragraph 218, relating to cattle, as it passed the senate, was changed somewhat as to rates, \$3.75 being fixed as the rate on cattle valued at not more than \$14 per head. instead of \$3.50, while a rate of 271/2 per cent. ad valorem was fixed on cattle of a greater value, instead of 25 per cent. in the senate

The difference between the two houses on beans was compromised, being made 45 cents per bushel.

The duty on seeds not specially provided for was made 30 per cent., the senate rate being 25 and the house rate 40 per cent. The paragraph in regard to packed fish was amended as fixed by the senate, so as

to be made to apply specially to fish in Paragraph 261 was amended so as to specifically provide that fresh mackerel, halibut or salmon should be dutiable at the rate of one cent per pound, as well as the

pickled or salted article.

Dried Fruits. Paragraph 262 in regard to apples, etc., was amended so as to omit currants, and the house rate of 2 cents per pound on such dried fruits as apples, peaches, pears, and berries prepared in any manner was re-

The grape paragraph was altered so as to require the payment of 29 cents per cubic foot "of the capacity of the barrels or packages."

Orange and lemon peels preserved and fixed at 6 cents per pound and 20 per cent. cocoanut meat, etc., were restored to the house rate of 2 cents per pound. On pineapples the senate rate was re On unshelled filberts and walnuts the

house rate of 3 cents per pound prevailed, while on shelled filberts and walnuts the senate rate of 5 cents per pound was sus-The conference struck out the senate amendment providing for a duty of 2 cents

per pound on dead game and game meats. Paragraph 282, relating to cocoa, was amended by leaving out cocoanut oil.

Spirits and Wines.

The conference made but one change in | pearl hardening for papermakers' use 20 the schedule relating to spirits, wines, etc., The senate rate of 30 cents per gallon on still wines containing less than 14 per cent.

of absolute alcohol in packages was changed 15 per centum ad valorem on the unmanu to 40 cents per gallon. The house rate was factured. 60 cents. The rates on mineral waters were compromised, being made 20 cents per dozen on pint bottles, 30 cents per dozen on quart

bottles. House rate of 40 cents and the senate rate of 24 cents. Chemicals. The conference struck out the senate rate

paragraph relating to tartrate of soda and potash and partly refined argols and restored the house paragraph. There was a compromise on white lead

at 2% cents per pound. The house paragraph in regard to oxide of zinc and white paint was restored.

There was a general change of rates on lead, white acetate of lead being fixed at 3¼ cents per pound, brown, gray, or yellow at 21/4 cents, nitrate at 21/2, and litharge at 2% cents per pound. These were generally compromises between the rates of the two

Phosphorus was compromised at 18 cents per pound.

The house rate on sulphur was restored The senate made an amendment to the sulphur paragraph allowing crude brimstone to come in at 50 cents per ton, but the conference struck this out, including this article in the \$8 rate, as originally fixed by the house.

On mechanically ground wood pulp the house rate of one-twelfth of one cent per pound, dry weight, was restored. The paragraph in regard to printing paper was entirely rewritten. As amended

it is as follows:

"Printing paper, unsized, sized, or glued, suitable for books and newspapers, valued at not above two cen'ts per pound, threetenths of a cent per pound; valued above two cents and not above two and a half cents per pound, four-tenths of one cent per pound; valued between two and a half and three cents per pound, five-tenths of a cent; valued between three and four cents, six-tenths of a cent; valued between four and five cents, eight-tenths of a cent; valued above five cents, 13 per cent. ad

There is also a proviso exacting an additional duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound for each dollar of export duty per cord imposed by any country exporting wood pulp to the United States Lithographic Prints.

There are numerous changes in the paragraph relating to lithographic prints. The rates on such prints on paper not exceeding 8-1,000 of an inch in thickness is reduced from the senate rate of 25 cents per pound to 20 cents.

The next classification covers paper ranging from 35 to 400 square inches, fixing the rate at 8 cents per pound. For paper exceeding 400 square inches a rate of 55 per cent. ad valorem is fixed. The senate rate on prints is reduced from 10 to 5 cents and on lithographic from 9 to 6

"Books for children's use containing 11luminated lithographic prints not exceeding in weight 24 ounces each, and all booklets and fashion magazines or periodicals, printed in whole or in part by lithographic process or decorated by hand, 8 cents per

The senate rate of 20 cents per pack and | Bags or sacks made from plain woven 20 per cent, ad valorem fixed on playing cards was reduced to 10 cents per pack and

20 per cent. ad valorem. Internal Revenue.

The internal revenue tax amendment relating to cigars and cigarettes made by the senate was changed to read as follows: "On cigars of all descriptions weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, \$3 per 1,000; on cigars made of tobacco or any substitute weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, \$1 per 1,000; on cigarettes

made of tobacco or any substitute weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, \$3 per 1,000; on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, \$1 per thousand." The senate amendment providing for a tax on stocks and bonds was stricken out.

Metals. The house rate of 8-10th of a cent per pound was restored on round iron of less than 7-16 of an inch in diameter and bars or shapes of rolled or hammered iron not specially provided for.

The house rate on iron in slabs, blooms, etc., less finished than iron in bars and more advanced than pig iron was also re-

The rate on iron bars, billets, etc., in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel, was made specifically at \$12 per ton. In paragraph 127 the senate rate of 1 2-10 cents per pound on iron or steel anchors | be brought back free of duty is modified so was increased to 11/2 cents per pound, the as to continue this privilege for the specihouse rate. The other amendments to the fled time of six months. paragraph made by the senate were accepted.

Paragraph 129 reads as follows: "Hoop or band iron, or hoop or band States for the library of congress. steel, cut to lengths or wholly or partly

On railway bars, T rails, and punched

factured in this country from imported

graph relating to iron and steel wire.

Changes in Cutlery.

The conference made material changes

from both the senate and house rates on

On wheels for rallway purposes a com-

The rate on Dutch metal was made

amendments of the paragraph in relation

to lead ore were accepted without change,

but lead in pigs was made dutiable at 21/2

cents per pound, instead of 2 cents, as fixed

The senate rates on mica were advanced,

per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem.

provided by the house, was restored.

amended so as to read as follows:

and other cements.

per cent. ad valorem."

stored.

The rate of 6 cents a pound on nickel, as

Earthenware.

per ton; if ground or calcined, \$2.50 per ton;

The paragraph relating to pumice stone

was totally changed, the rate being made

\$6 per ton on the manufactured article and

The house paragraph relating to clays

and earths was adopted, and the house

rates on dried asphaltum and bitumen. On

fuller's earth the rate was fixed at \$1.50

per ton on the unmanufactured article and

\$3 per ton on that which has been manufac-

The house rate on undecorated rocking-

In the next paragraph, relating to china,

the house provision including clock cases,

with or without movements, was restored,

making the duty 60 per centum ad va-

The senate receded from its amendments

Glass.

The paragraph (100) in regard to cut or

The conference restored the house rates

and language on unpolished cylinder,

crown and common window glass, but re-

tained the senate rates and language on

In the paragraph (103) relating to fluted,

rolled, ribbed, or rough plate glass the sen-

ate rates and language were retained ex-

cept the house proviso to the effect

"that all the above plate glass when ground,

smoothed, or otherwise obscured shall be

subjected to the same rate of duty as cast

The senate rates were retained on cas

polished plate glass, both unfinished and

silvered, as provided in paragraphs 104

The house rate of 10 per cent, ad va-

lorem, in addition to other rates chargeable

on window, crown, cylinder, or plate

glasses where those glasses are bent

ground, frosted, etc., is reduced to 5 per

The conference adopted the senate

amendments in paragraph 108 relating to

spectacles, eyeglasses, etc., with one ex-

Paragraph 112, relating to stained or

The two houses compromised the rate on

freestone, granite, sandstone, unmanufac-

tured or undressed, making it 12 cents per

The thread paragraph (330) is a com-

promise between the two houses, making a

duty of 13 cents per pound on threads made

from yarn not finer than five lea or num-

mer, and three-fourths cent per pound ad-

ditional for each lea or number in excess

of five made from yarn finer than five lea

There is also a change in the next para-

graph, relating to single yarns in the gray

reducing the senate rate on yarns not

finer than 80 lea or number to 40 per cent.

Floor mattings, which are taken from

the free list, where they were placed by

the senate, are made dutiable at 3 cents

per square yard where their value does not

exceed 10 cents per square yard, and at

fabrics and bagging for cotton, gunny

the free list and the language of the house

practically restored in both instances. On

bags the rate was made seven-eighths

cent per pound and 15 per cent, ad valorem.

Sundries.

There were comparatively few changes

in the sundries schedule. The senate

amendment on bituminous coals fixing the

rate of 67 cents per ton was accepted with-

on loose matches was restored.

The house rate of one cent per thousand

The house rates on haircloth were re-

The senate rates on jewelry were re-

The house provision in regard to dia-

monds and other precious stones was re-

Paintings, drawings and statuary were

again made dutiable at 20 per cent. ad va-

Free List.

The following changes were made in the

The provision allowing cattle, horses

sheep, or other domestic animals, straying

or driven across the boundary line of an-

other country for pasturage purposes, to

The conference restored to the free list

the house paragraph on books and engrav-

ings imported by authority of the United

The paragraph relating to the free intro-

The senate rate on handkerchiefs was ac-

ad valorem, which is a compromise be-

painted glass windows, remains practical-

y as left by the senate.

tween the two houses.

cents per square yard.

cepted.

out change.

tained.

cubic foot.

polished cylinder and crown glass.

polished plate glass unsilvered."

ornamented glass bottles was not changed

to the rates on plain bottles, jars, etc.

ham earthenware, paragraph 94, was re-

cents per package of 100 loaves.

The conference amended the proviso to

where they had not been so used for less than one year.

The conference restored the house provision on camphor. The following is the paragraph agreed

upon on anthracite coal in the free list: Anthracite Coal. "Coal, anthracite, now especially provided for in this act, and coal stores of

American vessels, but none shall be unloaded." Following is the paragraph agreed upon on coal tar in the free list:

"Coal tar, crude pitch of coal tar, and products of coal tar known as dead or cre-

osote oil, benzol, etc." The conference restored raw cotton to the free list.

The paragraph in regard to the free admission of fish caught by American fishermen was amended so as to include salmon on the free list, which were especially excepted by the senate bill, and as agreed upon reads as follows:

paragraph 136 relating to wire rods so as to "Fresh fish, frozen or packed in ice, caught in the great lakes or other fresh "That all wire or steel rods which have been tempered or treated in any manner or waters by citizens of the United States." On hide cuttings the house paragraph partly manufactured shall pay an additional duty of one-half of one cent per

was restored. Manganese ore was restored to the free

There were several changes in the paraist, as was cocoanut oil. The house phraseology of the paragraph in regard to ores of gold, silver, etc., was restored, which has the effect of making In the paragraph relating to cutlery there free nickel and nickel matte. was but one change from the senate sched-

The senate amendment making free paintings, drawings and statuary was also stricken out.

Reciprocity.

shotguns, both in classification and rates The reciprocity provision, as agreed to by the conference, contains some of the features of both the senate and the house bills promise makes the duty 11/2 cents per pound and 114 cents on ingots, blooms, on this subject.

It also contains some retaliatory measetc. Aluminum, in crude form, was made ures. It sets forth its purpose to be that of dutiable at 8 cents and in plates at 13 cents 'equalizing the trade of the United States with foreign countries exporting to this country the following articles: The language and rates of the senate

"Argols, or crude tartars, or wine lees crude; brandies or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials; champagne or all other sparkling wines; still wines and vermuth; paintings and statuary."

by the house, and 21/4 cents as fixed by the The president is authorized to enter into negotiations or commercial agreements in which reciprocal concessions may be sethose on the unmanufactured article being cured in favor of the products of the United States. He is empowered to suspend by ad valorem, those on cut mica at 12 cents proclamation the duties upon these articles whenever equivalent concessions may be obtained, as foilows:

"Argols, 5 per cent. ad valorem." Brandles or other grain spirits, \$1.75 per

The senate language in paragraph 88, relating to tiles, is retained, except that the Champagne in bottles containing one requirements that the tiles shall be for quart, \$5 per dozen; containing one pint, \$3 floors and walls is stricken out. The house per dozen; containing one-half pint, \$1.50 rates were restored on Portland, Roman per dozen; containing more than one quart, in addition to the \$6 rate, \$1.90 per gallon. Paragraph 91, relating to gypsum, was Still wines and vermuth, 35 cents per gallon, and other rates in proportion where "Plaster rock or gypsum, crude, 50 cents

the goods are bottled. Paintings, etc., 15 per cent. ad valorem. The president is empowered to revoke the concession when satisfied that the agreement is not adhered to in good faith by any other country with which an agreement shall have been made.

Retaliatory Clause.

What may be termed the retaliatory clause of the provision is that which empowers the president to suspend by proclamation the provisions of this act providing for the free introduction of coffee, tea, Tonquin, or tonka beans, and vanilla beans coming from any country which imposes duties upon products of the United States he may deem to be reciprocally unequal live. and unreasonable. The rates which he is thus empowered to fix are:

On coffee, 3 cents per pound: on tea, 10 cents per pound; on tonka beans, 50 cents per pound; on vanilla beans, \$2 per pound;

on cuts, \$1.

The president is required to act within two years in securing these reciprocal trade treaties, and they are to be submitted to the senate for its ratification. Articles are to be reduced to the extent of 20 per cent. in these treaties, and the president is specifically authorized to enter into negotiations which will place certain articles upon the free list for a specified period of five years.

WAS A "LEEMISH" CAR.

The Owl-Car Passengers Finally Found Out. He seemed painfully conscious of the

ludicrous figure he cut as he burst through the wildly flapping curtains of a north-bound, all-night car and scraped himself into a seat which had been neglected by the other occupants on account of the sea of moisture which it contained. His face was belligerently red and his widely-staring eyes, anticipating with maniacal vigilance any tendency to laughter which his appearance might provoke, blazed forth a challenge to the entire car and successfully dispelled the rising spirit of ocundity.

The night was the most tempestuous of the present season, and in order to escape the gusts of wind and water that assailed the car from every direction some of the "owls" had gathered in the aisle, while others had perched upon the backs of seats, and some had opened up their umbrellas. The conductor, with an air of intrepidity born of a familiarity with situations of the kind, passed to and fro among the passengers collecting nickels. He was an ideal "owl" conductor, bristling with a sense of his importance, and ostentatiously indifferent to the comfort and convenience of his guests.

"Ez ish leemish ghar?" asked the late wild-eyed arrival as the despot jolted past.

7 cents per square yard and 25 per cent. The unintelligible gibberish met with ad valorem where their value exceeds 10 no response. Another block was passed before the street car magnate came forcloth and similar fabrics were taken from

> "Ez ish leemish ghar?" was repeated somewhat petulantly by the Swedefor he was now discovered.

Everyone but the autocrat seemed buried in an effort to translate the jargon, and some even ventured so far as to turn an inquiring eye upon the placable hostility in those wild eyes had become intensified. Several more

blocks elapsed. "Ez ish leemish ghar?" And this time the potentate had stopped close by to take a fare. "What?" snarled the latter, with

scornful intonation. "Ez ish leemish ghar?" For a moment there was a reflective pause-his majesty was thinking.

"Limits car? Yes." "Vell, vy don't you say so? I ask you tray or four times."-Chicago Journal.

Just the Place.

Cobble-I've got one of the finest suburban homes you ever saw-solid comfort, old man.

Stone-That so? I'm thinking about buying a suburban place myself. Cobble-Then buy mine. - Brooklyn

Life.

HUMOROUS.

-She-"Are Mrs. Slinger's daughters st a marriageable age?" He-"Not

now."-Puck. -"Miss Highsee is a beautiful singer, isn't she?" "Very. That was all that made her singing endurable."--Washington Times.

-Waiter-"Gent at third table wants a hot roll." Cook-"Hot roll? He must think we have money to burn."-Cincinnati Enquirer. -When a tandem couple quarrel in

Chicago they go into court and sue for separate wheels and maintenance .-New Orleans Picayune. -Getting Around It .- "Your wife

bought these cigars, didn't she?" "Yes; how did you guess it?" "They're in such a pretty box."-Jugend. -Not Coming Their Way. - "New York people were disgusted with the

earthquake." "Why?" "It moved from east to west."-Chicago Record. -"I don't believe Jagway will ever go on another yacht cruise." "Why not?" "He says he has lost all desire since he took the Keeley cure."-Brook-

lyn Life. -Just the Thing.-Author-"I have a dialect story I want to sell you." Editor-"In what dialect is it?" Author-"I don't know." Editor-"I'll take it."

-Bass-"Was that baby talk yourwife was talking as I came in?" Fogg -"That was mother talk; no baby I ever saw indulged in such gibberish."-

Boston Transcript. -"How the dickens did you happen to speak of the 'bottle ship Kentucky?' " asked the unwelcome visitor. "Association of ideas, I guess," said the editor.-Cincinnati Enquirer.

HUNTING FROM ELEPHANTS. A Recently Tamed Beast That Would

Stand Any Charge.

One of the first things the maharaja did after our arrival was to hand to each guest a slip of paper on which was written the name of the elephant allotted to him for shooting purposes, which bore on its back the structure known as a "howdah," to carry the shooter and his guns. As these elephants were necessarily large, and the howdah is high, the oscillation was much greater than if one were seated upon a plain pad upon the elephant's back, or on one of the smaller elephants, which have a smoother gait. We usually, therefore, went to the cover, or jungle, upon one of the "beating" or "pad," elephants, which afterward during the operations of the day were employed in a long line to force the rhinoceroses and other animals out

of the dense thickets in which they

The howdah-elephant which the maharaja allotted to me was named "Secunder." Three years previously it was an uncaptured wild elephant ranging at liberty the jungles of Bengal. It was a fine female, between nine and ten feet in height at the shoulder, with short but perfect "tushes" projecting a few inches beyond the upper lip. There are other elephants in the maharaja's stud which have been tamed more recently still. It was very gentle and obedient, and perfectly fearless, and, therefore, very valuable as a shooting elephant; as, for example, on several oceasions during the following three weeks it stood without flinching the charge of wounded buffalo, tiger and rhinoceros, thus enabling me to take a steady shot. Almost all elephants show great fear of the Indian rhinoceros; there are few that will not turn tail when they scent their enemy, and fewer still that will stand the crash and short snorts that precede the

About breakfast time each morning the elephant told off for each guest was brought to the neighborhood of him tent, and the howdah placed upon it, resting upon a saddle composed of two cushions of strong sacking about six feet by two, which rested in turn upon a large cloth covering the whole of the elephant's back. The howdahs for shooting are lightly built of wood and canework, and contain two seats, and racks to hold six guns or rifles, three on each side. All this is lashed on by ropes passing under the elephant's neck, belly and tail. The weight which an elephant is able to carry upon its back exceeds a ton; for short distances they have been known to carry as much as 3,000 pounds, but for long marches half a ton is considered the limit. Many of the maharaja's elephants had fine tusks, but most tusks are cut at regular intervals to prevent them from injuring one another. One or two of the fighting elephants, however, had pointed tusks .- H. W. Seton Karr, in Cen-

A Race Quarrel in Austria.

There has been turbulent scenes in the Austrian reichsrath or parliament, occasioned by bitter race animosities between the Germans and the Czech, or Bohemian element. The Bohemians are sensitive regarding their position in the empire; and it is in deference to this feeling that arrangements have speaker. But the glances were quickly been made for crowning Franz Josef withdrawn, for the glitter of im- king of Bohemia next year. For the same reason a decree has been issued establishing the Czech language as the official language of Bohemia. The German irritation at this proceeding broke all bounds of parliamentary decorum. and occasioned violent scenes in the reichsrath. Blows were struck and missiles thrown. In consequence of the disturbances the emperor closed the session of the reichsrath .- louth's Companion.

Pretty Close Quarters.

"Do you have a piano in your family?"

"No." "I couldn't let the flat to a family with a piano."

"Why not?" The last tenant had a piano and her daughter, who played it, knocked a great deal of plastering off the wall behind her with her elbows." -- Cleveland "ain Dealer.